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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Carl Murphy

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December, 1958

COVER

Paul Williams, the younger son of NAACP West Coast secretary-counsel, is the second NAACP junior life member in the State of California. Mr. Williams' older son, Franklin H. Williams, Jr., was the state's first NAACP junior life member.

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"PAID IN FULL"—*Dr. James P. Ramsey (L), president of the Ramblers Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, presents Judge Theodore Spaulding, chairman of the Philadelphia branch's life membership committee, a check for $300.00, representing the balance on the Club's NAACP life-membership payment.*

TWO *of the two hundred Stephens College girls who have assisted at Amanda Estes' nursery school as a project of the local Community Service program. Both sorority and non-sorority girls have coordinated their schedules in order to work at the nursery school on weekday afternoons.*

■ Story of an unique Negro nursery and its influence on its community

"Dream Home for Thirty Children"

By Betty Cook Rottmann

MOST women cherish thoughts of a dream home. Amanda Estes, a Columbia, Mo., spinster, also cherished such dreams—of bringing her thirty nursery school children up from a poorly lit and heated basement into a bright and roomy home.

And to do this, Miss Estes gave up her own home to provide a site for a new Negro nursery.

Day care for working mothers in Columbia had begun in 1953, with government assistance under the Lanham Act. In the forties, Miss Estes resigned her position as teacher at the Douglas public school to take charge of the nursery.

The nursery was shifted from one inadequate location to another—the second story of an old home, a church basement, another basement.

When, at the death of her foster mother Miss Estes received a house and lot, she decided to give the site for a nursery school to be named in memory of her foster mother, Mrs. Nora Stewart.

Today the children play in a modern, brick and glass building with a well-equipped playground behind it. Among the humble homes in its area it "blooms like a rose," to use the description of the Columbia superintendent of schools, Neil Aslin.

But the struggles to achieve that dream were to take nine years—from 1945 to 1954—and were to involve hundreds of people in this Missouri college town of some 40,000 population at that time.

Miss Estes began her money-raising plans with a Bunny Rabbit minstrel by children of the nursery, in 1945. The performance netted about $200, which Miss Estes called their "nest egg."

In the same year, the Good Neighbors' Club, employees of Stephens College, began a series of annual

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BETTY COOK ROTTMANN *lives in Columbia, Missouri. She is active in community affairs.*

emancipation day picnics which added $1,500 to the fund.

Then the Community Chest, which could not use its funds for building purposes, gave its endorsement for a community-wire fund-raising campaign.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The little brochure which the nursery building board distributed asked support because "we know that those children who are given an opportunity early in life to form the basic habits of good citizenship are the children who in later years become a credit to our community and are its future leaders."

"We had a baby contest, too," Miss Estes says. "One little girl brought in a hundred dollars."

The first building was to cost $40,000. It was to be a community building, with a second floor for meetings.

Mrs. Esther Loomis, executive secretary of the Social Service Society of Columbia, entered wholeheartedly into the project. She pored over nursery school plans in the university libarry, and turned suggestions over to the local architect.

"The architect really cut off every edge to save money," says Miss Estes.

But the $40,000 could not be raised. The building corporation then settled for a $22,500 building which was a one-story building with almost the same floor plan as the original.

Lewis Noble, Negro building chairman, says, "We had a lot of difficulties to overcome. We found an ash fill during the first digging and had to make some extra excavation.

"There was a group which wanted it built in a different place, and they even circulated a petition. But the lot given by Miss Estes is really an ideal location. It is in the central part of town for those who use it. It is less than half a block from the bus stop, so mothers can bring their children on the way to work.

"The playground took a lot of filling. Dirt was donated and trucks to haul it and men to help. We hauled posts and fencing from Kansas City, poured footings and set up the high fence.

"After all the hard work that has gone into the nursery, we are happy that it will be allowed to remain in the Urban Redevelopment area."

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

In talking about the building, Mrs. Loomis says, "On the whole the community responded well, not only with donations, but with faith, like the merchants who sold us things on credit."

The contractor had never built in that neighborhood, Mrs. Loomis recalls, and he feared that materials might be stolen. So it was with a little trepidation that he hauled in his supplies and left them.

"But the neighboring families took over the job of watchdog, and he didn't miss so much as a tenpenny nail."

A widow next door kept a sharp eye for anyone who came or went, and also took the builder's phone calls.

For the neighborhood children, the builder had thoughtfully dumped a little pile of sand beside his big pile.

He later expressed his pleasure to Mrs. Loomis that there was neither stealing nor vandalism.

The people had simply assumed a

HELPING *with wraps, games, and stories are only a part of the activities of Stephen girls. Sororities plan and supervise monthly parties, but there is also cleaning and scrubbing, real "blue jeans work," as Miss Fischer terms it.*

personal responsibility for the building of their nursery.

All those who have worked with Miss Estes are impressed with her deep religious faith.

Mrs. Loomis illustrates this by an incident during their struggles to get the nursery program set up.

"One time when the Community Chest had a budget hearing after the nursery was built, one member objected to an item in the budget. Others felt it was justified, so the matter was tabled. As we left the meeting, Miss Estes said to me, 'Now don't you worry about it. I'll go home and pray for him.'

"And at the next meeting the member voted for the item.

"She has that kind of faith. Before the thing was built, I would get upset about problems we were having. She always encouraged me. She seemed to have a deep-seated conviction that

because the project was right and because it was needed, that it would be accomplished."

The building was dedicated on July 18, 1954, before a group of more than 200 citizens of both races.

There was a large playroom, with window-walls at front and back.

"We are up in the daylight," was Miss Estes' happy comment.

On the left were an entrance, office, furnace room, toilets for boys and girls and a modern kitchen. A shelter across the entire buildings looked out on the playyard in the rear. Up till that time, nursery school children had never had a place to play.

Architect Hurst John, whose firm had designed the building, says of the dedication, "The kiddies really achieved stature that day."

"We repainted the old furniture and moved into the shining building," recalls Mrs. Loomis. "As we could, we replaced the wooden beds with aluminum ones. We bought a new stove, on credit. And new plastic dishes in pastel colors.

"I no longer have an active connection with the school, but I go over once in a while and have lunch with the children."

Lewis Noble says of Mrs. Loomis, "There is no way in dollars and cents to measure the nice things that Mrs. Loomis has done. For years she was our leading fighter. She was sincere and unfiring."

Mrs. Edgar Baskett, wife of a former Columbia doctor, is another individual whom the staff cherishes for her help. And there were many other individuals and clubs which have continued to support the nursery.

Miss Mattie Bass, "helper and head teacher," as Miss Estes refers to her, is a native of Columbia. She graduated from Douglass High School and studied elementary education at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri. She came to the nursery in 1945 for her first full time job and has been with it ever since.

Mrs. Edna Roseman came to Columbia with her husband, the late Rev. H. R. Roseman, to retire. She has a son in the Alaskan service. She has been the cook since 1945, and all children love her chili and desserts.

Daily schedule begins soon after 7:30 a.m. and continues to about 5 p.m. It includes morning inspection, free and supervised play, midmorning and afternoon juice or milk, a well-balanced lunch, a two-hour rest period, singing, dancing and listening to music, crafts, art, story time and other activities.

Dressing and undressing themselves, washing in the tiled toilets, which include showers, setting and clearing their small tables are some of the things taught to the children.

Miss Bass rates among first objectives and first problems that of "getting to respect the rights of others, and learning to share."

Birthdays are posted on the bulletin board and celebrations woven into the schedule. An example is one little girl who was crowned "queen of hearts" when her birthday fell on Valentine's Day.

FAMILY NEEDS

Pupils vary widely. Primary criteria is that they have working mothers. Sometimes these children

The Nora Stewart Memorial Nursery School, a monument to a woman with a purpose.

have no father; sometimes the mothers have been deserted. Other mothers are working to provide extra money for the family. They are not all underprivileged, although a considerable number are. The school is now integrated.

Recently Miss Estes made carpenter's aprons for several five-year-old boys. She then took them to a lumberyard where the pockets were filled with nails and other hardware. Their first project: learning to pound a nail into a board.

The girls are planning a tea party for the morning kindergarten from the public school.

On a recent visit Mary Beth Brinegar, day-care consultant for the Missouri Department of Welfare, said what she looked for in her inspections was the "climate of the place."

And she finds the Nora Stewart nursery providing "competent teachers, pleasant surroundings, individual attention and care.

"Some think that day-care facilities are just custodial, but they should include a nursery school program plus a child care program. Good child care costs money. The national average cost of good care is $23 per week per child.

"When communities subsidize these programs they are making sound investments in their youngsters. Columbia has shown a real sense of responsibility here."

The Nora Stewart Nursery has been accredited by the state since the beginning of its licensing program.

Because the accrediting program is relatively new in Missouri, Miss Brinegar wanted to make no comparison between the Nora Stewart and other nurseries. But she emphasized that nurseries must meet high standards to be licensed, and that Nora Stewart is one of only 80 schools in the entire state which meet these specifications.

Stance Crouch, executive secretary of the local Family Service Society, has a weekly conference with Miss Estes. The nursery is partly supported by the United Fund and partly by charges to parents. If there are any vacancies or if parents of present students cannot pay charges, Miss Estes refers them to Crouch. He

Two spring Saturd went into the grave and edging of nursery drive.

discusses their budget problems and tries to help them work out solutions.

"At one time there was a suggestion that the nursery be separated from the Social Service Board, says Chairman C. W. Steinberg. "Miss Estes expressed concern about this, apparently feeling that there would be more community concern.

"It's a shame the nursery isn't five times as big. There are five times as many children in the community who should be taken care of by such facilities."

Miss Estes is sadly aware of this. "A world of children ought to be in nursery school. Some are just walking around taking care of themselves, while their parents are gone. Sometimes the parents are taking them to other places, going right past here with their little cold lunches in their hands. Sometimes it's because they don't care to clean them up to come here, or because they don't have the money.

"But you wonder if you would be helping families by not requiring them to pay. A lot of them would rather have a car than pay for a home or for nursery care.

"After-school care is needed, too. The children are just on the streets till their parents come home."

Elizabeth Benson and Barbara Fischer, co-directors of the children's school and instructors in child study at Stephens College, and old friends of Miss Estes. They knew her when Miss Fischer once served as director of the Columbia community nursery, and advisor for the Negro nursery.

Miss Estes has asked their advice about room or play arrangement. They would like to give her more assistance, and have often wished she would ask for help. But she always says, "Everything is just fine."

"She is aware of the many things which need to be done at the nursery," says Miss Fischer, "but she refuses to let tomorrow's problems spoil enjoyment of today."

Miss Benson has made numerous visits to the nursery, even accompanying the children on their annual train outing to nearby Centralia.

"For this," Miss Benson recalls, "they begin preparing some time ahead — learning train songs and

games. For many it is their first train experience and they are taught what to expect and how to behave."

Miss Fischer enjoys their Halloween parade. "There is Miss Estes at the head of the line, her tall figure towering over the tiny children, leading them, not like a director—like a Pied Piper."

Crouch also has said of the Halloween parade, "Miss Estes has not forgotten what is important to children—like the policeman on his motorcycle leading the way."

Last year, the night before Miss Fischer left on a world tour, Miss Estes knocked at her door.

Proffering a package of dainty handkerchiefs, she said: "The boys and girls and I know we'll never get around the world, but we want to send something around the world with you."

Miss Benson had taken a trip earlier, but Miss Estes had not been able to see her before departure. When Miss Benson returned she found a pair of pillow-cases, handbordered by Miss Estes, with the message, "We knew you would be tired after your trip. These will help you rest better."

GRADUATION PROGRAM

Steinberg praises Miss Estes for her graduation programs. "The children are spruced up in the white caps and gowns for what seems to be a very big day in their lives and the lives of their parents as well.

"I recall one graduation in which one little girl fell asleep immediately after the program began. They were unable to keep her awake and finally had to take her out in the audience so the photographer could get a picture of the group.

"Money doesn't mean a thing to Amanda. I believe she would teach on and on if she received barely enough to eat on."

Mildred Boone worked with Miss Estes in an early child care program at Douglass School. She says, "The little folk who come under her care are never forgotten by her. When they go on to school, we can easily tell those who have had her love and protection in the day nursery school."

Miss Boone admires Miss Estes' fine sense of humor. "She tap dances beautifully, too."

When asked about this Miss Estes protested mildly, but admitted that she had taken tap dancing at Emporia and the University of Iowa. She teaches her youngsters little routines for their numerous public performances, always well-attended by the community, because they are so cleverly produced.

One of the finest tributes to Miss Estes and her work comes from her friend, Mrs. Loomis. "She has made the nursery school a very real part of both her own group and the whole community. She is a dedicated but not a cloistered person, for she is also a church and community leader. And she is also one of the persons that I have been happy to know in my life."

Miss Estes attends the African Methodist Episcopal Church, playing the piano, teaching the beginners, singing in the choir and serving as trustee. She also belongs to the Civic Community League, a new organization set up to work with the redevelopment program recently initiated to improve the negro area of Columbia.

Into her busy and devoted life Miss Estes has crowded a bit of time for art. And she is looking forward to taking some art courses at the University of Missouri. This she hopes will be a source of both pleasure and income when she retires.

She has a large box crammed with clippings and letters about the school. Many have written her, some well-known, some not, but all encouraging her and her staff. Among her most treasured letters is one from George Washington Carver.

"I hope to get time to put these all in a scrapbook some day," she says.

Miss Estes is a fairly tall, almost angular woman in her early fifties, soft-spoken, with a ready smile. Her modesty makes it a difficult problem to fill out the edges of her own story, so richly centered around the nursery school.

And when it comes to pictures—she is the despair of photographers. When the writer was attempting to photograph her as she talked to a meeting of school mothers, she saw the camera aimed in her direction from across the room and deliberately walked into a nearby closet. Miss Fischer and Miss Benson have encountered the same coyness when they have attempted to photograph nursery activities.

It is true that Miss Estes is not beautiful in the conventional way, but for anyone spending a few minutes with her in discussion of her work and her "children," the plain face shines with love.

"I want to teach these children the importance of right living while they are small," she emphasizes.

One is left with no doubt, after a number of visits to the Nora Stewart nursery, that the fortunate children who spend a few years in it with Miss Estes, Mrs. Roseman and Miss Bass will leave with an appreciation of cleanliness, good behavior and with some happy memories. Equally important may be the feeling that they as individuals have a valuable role in their community.

Miss Estes, sitting in her office one night, looked toward the darkened playroom where the light shown faintly through the windows and their draperies onto the tiled floor.

She had been talking about the J. B. Coleman's in whose house the first nursery had been started, and her foster mother, Nora Stewart. "How I wish they could see it now."

Perhaps they do. Miss Estes mused. "Yes, sometimes I do feel a presence in this building."

Although he was in Newton, Massachusetts, on November 16 for a debate with James J. Kilpatrick, editor of The Richmond (Virginia) *News Leader*, Thurgood Marshall sent the NAACP Freedom Fund Dinner a $100.00 life membership for his son, Thurgood Marshall, Jr., age two.

■ Some notes on the Pennsylvania NAACP state conference of October 24-26

Pennsylvania State Conference

By Robert I. Weil

HAVING had the pleasure of serving as the publicity chairman of the host branch during the 24th annual meeting, October 24-26, of the Pennsylvania State Conference, NAACP, I would like to tell *Crisis* readers a few of my impressions of the conference. This article is not intended to cover every part of the three day conference, for this writer did not attend all the panels and meetings. Nor will I take up your time with an enumeration of all of the worthwhile and hardworking people who were elected, cited, and crowned during the week-end. This topic has been amply covered in the press.

One of the most significant reports presented at the conference came from Ernest H. Fleming, chairman of the veterans' affairs committee. Mr. Fleming reported on two disturbing situations. The first of these concerned continued discrimination in the Pennsylvania National Guard, where many units are closed to qualified Negroes. At the 1957 conference, the delegates asked Democratic Governor Leader to study this situation. Despite repeated communications from various NAACP state officers, the governor completely ignored our pleas. The conference again resolved to petition the governor to investigate the activities of the Guard. Not content with this, the delegates further instructed their president to telegraph Governor Leader to "express [their] deep dissatisfaction as regards your failure to correct conditions of racial discrimination within the Department of Military Affairs."

The veterans' committee also

ROBERT I. WEIL, *executive board member of the Blair County, Pennsylvania branch and publicity chairman for the conference, is personnel manager of the Puritan Sportswear Corporation of Altoona, Pennsylvania.*

brought to light a disturbing situation connected with U.S. Army Nike missile sites set up to protect Philadelphia and Pittsburgh from attack. Colored military personnel were unable to find housing for their families near these installations. Some men had to travel as far as 20 miles between their homes and stations. This situation posed not only a problem of human rights, but also the security of the cities protected by these installations. It is hardly likely that an enemy rocket would wait while Negro soldiers drove 20 miles to their stations in order to fire off Nike! This situation was solved with the assistance of U.S. Congressman Hugh Scott, and state assemblywoman Sarah Anderson. Mr. Scott arranged for high level meetings which resolved the matter in short order. In appreciation, the delegates voted to commend both Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Scott for their help in the cause of justice.

REPORT ON EDUCATION

A comprehensive report on education was given the delegates by Mrs. Sohpia Nelson, a member of the executive committee. Mrs. Nelson described the results of a survey about educational practices in Pennsylvania communities which she had conducted with the help of local NAACP officers. She reported that little, if any discrimination exists in most of the cities surveyed. The predominant pattern in Pennsylvania is one of integration of both teachers and pupils. Negroes hold positions on the school boards of a number of communities. Mrs. Nelson stressed that the best way to combat discrimination in education, where it exists in this state, is to elect NAACP members or other sympathetic persons to school boards. As an example of this she cited the election of Judge Homer Brown to the Pittsburgh school board, which resulted in the hiring of Negro teachers for the first time in that city's history. Today, she reported, there are many Colored teachers in her home city. Some *de facto* segregation still remains in both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia because of residential segregation. She also stressed the fact that in these predominantly Negro schools the curriculum is often inferior to that in the white schools.

A Friday afternoon panel on fair employment practices, led by Milo Manley of the State FEPC, was of special interest. Mr. Manley said that he has discovered, in the course of his work, that there is a scarcity of qualified Negro applicants to be referred to employers who are willing to hire them. But the panel, instead of criticizing prejudiced white employers, devoted much of its discussion to the job-training and educational handicaps of Negroes. Although the panel members were aware of the problems facing poor Negro families who wished to keep their children in school, they stressed the need for greater parental sacrifice. The educational problem, of course, is nationwide and not limited to Pennsylvania. Mr. Manley also described some of the new jobs which are now available for qualified Negroes, especially in the technical field. He cited, for example, the annual rush of corporations to hire the graduates of Howard University's technical schools — at a beginning salary of $5.000.

One panel member brought up the question of Negro work-seeking patterns. He mentioned a manufacturing firm located in a Negro neighborhood in Philadelphia which employed only whites. When approached by a member of FEPC to inquire about his failure to employ any Negroes, the employer pointed out that, despite the "Help Wanted" sign on his gate, no Negro had applied for work. Because this seemed incredulous, the FEPC investigator made a house-to-house survey of the surrounding area asking people if they knew of anyone who had applied for work at this particular plant. The reply he always got was that that plant "does not hire Negroes." Yet he could not find a single Negro who had actually applied for work. The FEPC investigator found some qualified workers and persuaded them to apply. Now the plant employs Negro workers.

HOUSING LEGISLATION

In discussing the need for legislation in the housing field, Madison Jones, race relations consultant to the New York City Housing Authority and formerly NAACP special assistant for housing, emphasized the fact that integrated housing is the only answer to full participation in community life by minority groups. Segregated housing, Mr. Jones said, leads inevitably to segregated schools, segregated parks, segregated churches —to a segregated community!

At the Saturday morning panel, Walter Wynn of Philadelphia de-

DIRECTORS *of various NAACP freedom fund projects of Columbus, Ohio, branch. Seated (from L) are Mrs. Betty Brewer, fashion show; Mrs. Harriet Dickerson, tickets; Mrs. Eva Manuel, general chairman; Mrs. Faye Turner, NAACP seals; Mrs. Marie Kent, patrons; (standing) Wiley Bates, NAACP membership subscription dance; Attorney Frank Shearer and Fugate Page, Jackie Robinson public meetings; Mrs. Charlotte Hoiston, NAACP life membership; Floyd Brown, NAACP membership subscription dance; Rev. L. Dickerson, branch president; and Attorney David White.*

MRS. MINNIE LEE ANDERSON *presents a check for $100.00 as a first payment on an NAACP membership payment to Laska Strachan, president of the Central Long Island branch of the NAACP.*

scribed the fair-housing legislative proposals drafted by the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Council and the NAACP. This legislation would apply to private housing, with the exception of single dwelling units and owner-occupied duplexes. The legislation would also cover real-estate agents and lending institutions. And it would create a fair-housing-practices commission with "teeth."

The housing panelists stressed the fact that most public housing projects in Pennsylvania are integrated, although there are still pockets of segregation in government-financed housing. Reverend Jefferson Myers, president of the Erie branch, described how his group had succeeded in breaking down racial barriers in public housing in Erie through the threat of legal action. The Erie branch was cited by the conference for its success in this effort.

Other conference programs included an exciting speech to the youth by Althea Gibson, a report by Isabel Strickland, state youth advisor to the Main Line branch, who was cited by the conference for her excellent work in building up her program; and an informative talk by Attorney-General

Photocraft Photographers

NAACP DIRECTOR *of branches Gloster Current (L) presents the Williamsbridge, formerly the north Bronx, New York, unit, with its charter on September 24. Branch president Leroy Burnett receives the charter in the presence of Mrs. Margurite Belafonte, who served as mistress of ceremonies. Judge Hubert Delany, chairman of the NAACP board committee on branches and also a member of the NAACP national board, installed the officers.*

Thomas McBride at the Saturday-night banquet on basic human rights.

The Altoona conference ended Sunday afternoon with magnificent oratory from Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., NAACP church secretary, Rev. Odom stressed the moral aspects of equality and human rights, while pointing out the economic loss suffered by states and countries which discriminate against people on the basis of color or creed or national origin.

The twenty-fourth state conference also provided Altoons with several firsts." This was the first assembly of Negroes to be held at the Penn-Alto, the town's leading hotel; the first to hold meetings in the tradition-bound First Presbyterian and First Methodist Churches.

MEMBERS *of the Oklahoma City NAACP youth council are waiting for service in Brown's Department Store in downtown Oklahoma City.*

PROTEST DRUG COUNTER DISCRIMINATION

BACK in 1957 the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, NAACP youth council decided to do something about the City's most obvious sign of racial discrimination—lunch counters, cafes, and cafeterias in the downtown area. The council selected Katz, Kress, Veazeys, Greens, and John A. Brown as good test places because of their prominence.

The project started with single individuals and groups of two and three who would visit an establishment and ask for service. When refused, they would ask the manager why they had been refused service. The manager would then explain that they had been refused service because it was not the policy of the restaurant association to serve Negroes. When they would return, the manager would explain that white people did not want to eat with Negroes and that if he served Negroes he would lose business. If the other restaurant owners served Negroes, he would too; but he would not be the first. He might then ask to be given time to figure the thing out.

When the Teachers Association met in Oklahoma City in 1957, the John A. Brown Luncheonette hung out a large sign reading: "Welcome OEA

Teachers." But they refused to serve the Negro members of OEA—even when they had OEA membership cards. The manager told the Negro teachers that he would make arrangements the next day for them to eat on an integrated basis in an upstairs room. He did make the provisions, but only for the length of the OEA meeting. The youths waited patiently for a year after this, but nothing happened.

On August 19, 1958, the group decided on a different tactic. A group of ten youth council members went to Katz Drug Store for service at the counter. The waitress told them they couldn't be served but that she could give them an order "to go." Barbara Posey, the council secretary, however, insisted that the group wanted to eat at the lunch counter. The manager was called and again he explained his policy, but the group said it would wait just the same, and it waited until 10:30 A.M. Before leaving, the group spokesman explained to the manager: "We don't intend to cause you or your store any embarrassment. We only want to be served. We'll be back. Thank you."

The next day, August 20, a group of thirty-three waited in Katz from 11:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., and from 3:30 to 6:00 P.M. On August 21 the group sat from 10:45 A.M. until 2:00 P.M., and from 3:30 to 5:00 P.M. During this time, the waitress took the orders of whites, but not the Negroes.

The local press knew by this time that our next store would be Kress's. A group of thirty-six showed up at Kress's the next morning and all were immediately served, even though seats had been removed and the group had to stand. From Kress's the group went to John A. Brown and though they were refused service they decided to wait. The next day the group had been enlarged to eighty-five, and the following day to 135. Management finally hired white boys to "hold seats," thus leaving only a few for youth council members.

Whites filled the waiting periods with insults and name-calling. Milk and pop were tossed at the group. Two of the council boys, Malcalm Luster and Darry May, were hit. Waitresses in Brown's even sat in the laps of some of the youths. But the dignity and self-control of the youth council group won public opinion to its side. As a result Katz, Veazey's, Green's, and Kress are now open to Negroes.

Barbara Posey and Gwendolyn Fuller

Four Christmas Poems

By Langston Hughes

INTERNATIONALLY famous American poet Langston Hughes has given *The Crisis* permission to print the following four poems from the author's forthcoming book, *A Christmas Sampler*. Mr. Hughes' book includes short stories, sketches, and translations on the theme of Christmas.

ON A PALLET OF STRAW

They did not travel in an airplane,
They did not travel by car,
They did not travel on a streamline train.
They traveled on foot from afar,
They traveled on foot from afar.
They did not seek for a fine hotel,
They did not seek an inn,
They did not seek a bright motel.
They sought a cattle bin,
They sought a cattle bin.
Who were these travelers on the road?
And where were they going? And why?
They were Three Wise Men who came from the East,
And they followed a star in the sky,
A star in the sky.
What did they find when they got to the barn?
What did they find near the stall?
What did they find on a pallet of straw?
They found there the Lord of all!
They found the Lord of all!

CAROL OF THE BROWN KING

Of the three Wise Men
Who came to the King,
One was a brown man,
So they sing.
Of the three Wise Men
Who followed the Star,
One was a brown king
From afar.
They brought fine gifts
Of spices and gold
In jeweled boxes
Of beauty untold.
Until His humble
Manager they came
And bowed their heads
In Jesus' name.
Three Wise Men,
One dark like me—
Part of His
Nativity.

SHEPHERD'S SONG AT CHRISTMAS

Look there at the star!
I, among the least,
Will arise and take
A journey to the East.
But what shall I bring
As a present for the King?
What shall I bring to the Manger?
I will bring a song,
A song that I will sing,
A song for the King
In the Manger.
Watch out for my flocks,
Do not let them stray.
I am going on a journey
Far, far away.
But what shall I bring
As a present for the Child?
What shall I bring to the Manger?
I will bring a lamb,
Gentle, meek, and mild,
A lamb for the Child
In the Manger.
I'm just a shepherd boy,
Very poor I am—
But I know there is
A King in Bethlehem.
What shall I bring
As a present just for Him?
What shall I bring to the Manger?
I will bring my heart
And give my heart to Him.
I will bring my heart
To the Manger.

FIGHT FOR FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP BY JOINING THE NAACP

HELP TRAIN AMERICAN YOUTH FOR INTEGRATION

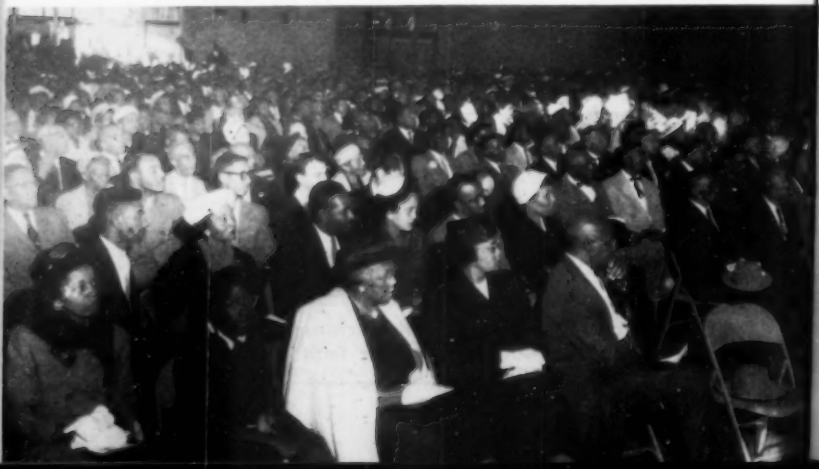
Organize a Youth Council in your branch today

Write Herbert L. Wright, Youth Secretary, for information
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

ON A CHRISTMAS NIGHT

In Bethlehem on a Christmas night
All around the Child shone a holy light.
All around His head was a halo bright
On a Christmas night.
"We have no room," the innkeeper called,
So the glory fell where the cows were stalled,
But among the guests were Three Kings who called
On a Christmas night.
How can it be such a light shines here
In this humble stable once cold and drear?
Oh, the Child has come to bring good cheer
On a Christmas night!
And what is the name of the little One?
His name is Jesus—He's God's own Son.
Be happy, happy, everyone
On a Christmas night!

NAACP *executive secretary Roy Wilkins addresses a public meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas, on November 2. Attendance was estimated at 1,500 persons.*



Looking and Listening . . .

"JEWS AND INTEGRATION"

THIS editorial from *The Jewish Advocate* (October 2, 1958), Boston, Massachusetts, points up the dilemma of the Southern Jew in the public-school integration problem:

The troubled situation created by the dispute over integration in the South is a chronic 'condition' that this country can ill afford at this fateful juncture in history. There are so many pressing problems from Formosa to 'Space,' from the Communist menace to economic cycles, that need our full attention. This is something that we are sure all are aware of, even the so-called 'red neck' southerners. Yet the very fact that this moral issue challenges us at this 'bad time' affords an opportunity to demonstrate the strength of democracy, the omnipotence of the rule of law, the ability to withstand the vicissitudes of internal struggle yet with a sense of unity.

The renascent and orderly pursuit of his rights by the Negro has won the sympathy of liberals in all parts of the country. Aside from the basic teachings of Judaism which brought to the world the concept of the 'rule of law' and the injunction of man's requirement for humanity to man, Jewish people have had a history of persecution that would place them by necessity, pragmatically, on the side of the downtrodden, on the side of those who seek only the rights to which they are entitled.

In this instance, the moral standard, the pragmatic reaction, has not been too difficult for the Jew in the North to stand by. Despite what other injustices the Negro may be subjected to in this area of the country, his right to what the Supreme Court conceives of as an equal education is one that is generally accepted in the North. And this is today's issue.

For the Southern Jew, on the other hand, the way has not been so easy. Just by residing in the environment of the South, as one would expect, he has taken on some of the prejudices that are 'carefully taught.' One might add that he himself, generally speaking, has been more integrated into the total community than his brother in the North, which would serve to make its prejudices as strong a force within him as the dictates of his Judaism. This state of mind reinforced by the personal, immediate threat to his being, his livelihood and his institutions, caused him last year to cry out against the liberal stands being taken by national Jewish organizations.

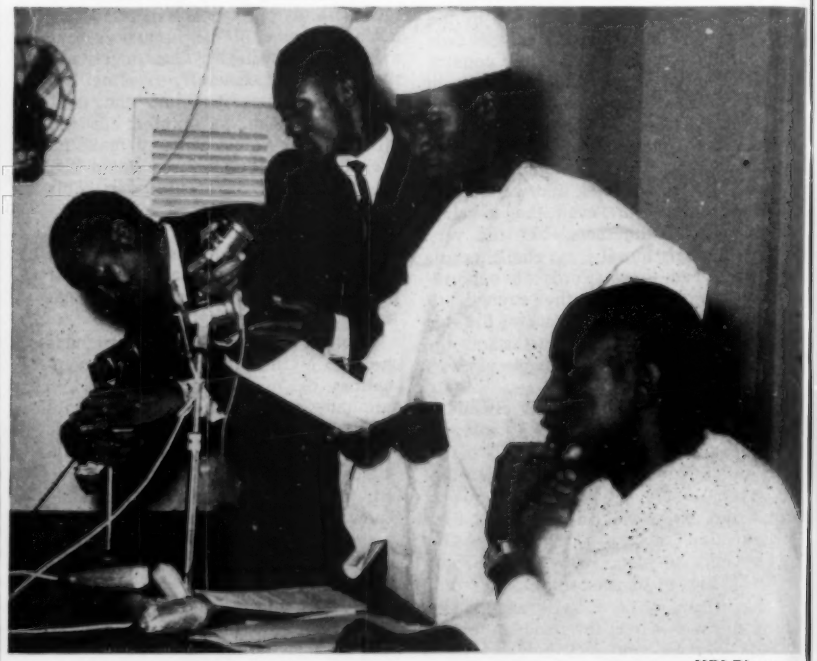
These overtures, addressed perhaps more to his neighbors than the organizations, did not and will not avail him immunity from attack. The bombings of the synagogues came, anti-Semitic outbursts, borne on the waves of unreason, continue, and apprehension grows. The Jew of the South should know that anything less than 100 percent agreement with White Citizens Councils means all Jews will eventually be a possible target.

The solution for him is easy though the dilemma remains. The morbid history of persecution, ancient and modern, should be for the moment forgotten. In a purely moral act, in line with the highest dictates of the code of Judaism, he must cast his lot in favor of the Negro's rights. The dilemma remains for each individual to assess for himself and in his own way

just how he will express his conviction. Just as there is no acceptance of backsliding, there is no expectation of mass heroism. Each Jewish person either individually or in conjunction with his community will know the force of expression necessary to record himself on the right side. For comfort, he will find on the side of justice the considerable numbers of men of good will everywhere.

RACE RELATIONS

PRAISING the spirit prompting the work of individuals and groups in promoting interracial justice, Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Brooklyn College, New York, stated that the test by which the United States is judged by the world is the working pattern of



UPI Photo

BIRTH OF A REPUBLIC—*Sekou Touré reads his speech announcing birth of independent Guinea before the Guinea National Assembly at Conakry, Guinea, French West Africa, on October 2. A "No" vote in the referendum on the new French constitution meant independence for the colonies; an "Yes" vote meant continued ties with France. Of the 1,193,305 Guineans who voted, 1,136,384, or 95.4 per cent, voted "Non" for independence.*

our own democracy. Dr. Franklin delivered the principal address at the ceremonies of the presentation of the James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice at Cathedral High School on October 26.

James T. Harris, Jr., assistant executive director of the American Society of African Culture in New York and Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., president of the board of education in Chicago, were this years recipients of the medals awarded annually by the Catholic Interracial Council to a Negro and white layman whose contributions to the cause of interracial justice are outstanding.

The Rev. John LaFarge, S.J., chaplain of the Catholic Interracial Council, read the citations for the awards which were conferred by the Most Rev. John M. Pernicone, D.D., Auxiliary Bishop of New York. Bishop Pernicone, who represented his Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman, lauded the services rendered by the recipients of the awards and referring to the services they rendered in accordance to the teachings of Christ and His Church, said:

"These Catholic men have put into practice in an extraordinary manner their belief in the doctrine that God is the Father of all men and therefore all men, irrespective of race, color or creed are brothers.

Herbert B. Evans who was recently appointed by Governor Harriman of New York as a member of the New York State Board of Parole.

RIGHT TO WORK

"RIGHT-TO-WORK laws are a hoax," says the priest-editor of *The Sign* (Union City, New Jersey, November, 1958) in a signed editorial. "Their only purpose," according to Rev. Ralph Gorman, C.P., "is to weaken or kill the unions." Then he adds:

The essence of a right-to-work law is that it forbids labor and management to make an agreement establishing a union shop. Instead of conferring a right as its name implies, it takes away a right from both labor and management.

The smelliest part of the whole business is the hypocrisy of many of the backers of these laws. They tell us their sole interest is the rights and freedom of the workingman. And who are these groups suddenly smitten with a desire to protect and defend the worker? Among the more important are the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Right-to-Work Committee, the American Farm Bureau Association (made up for the most part of corporation farm owners and food processors, not farmers), and the Southern States Industrial Council.

Many of the informed in these groups snicker privately over the simplicity of of the dupes who have been taken in by the arguments they use in public in favor of right-to-work laws. . . .

What about the workers? Do they want the 'protection' of right-to-work laws? They don't. Between 1947 and 1951 the National Labor Relations polls. The workers authorized the union shop in 97 per cent of the polls. Of 5.5 million votes cast, 91 per cent were in favor of the union shop. The Board gave up conducting the polls as a waste of time and money.

The union shop does not infringe on the rights of the worker. It is established with the consent of the employer and a majority of the workers. The U. S. Supreme Court decided unanimously that the union shop does not violate the Bill of Rights or other constitutional freedoms. . . .

THE PAPACY

THE National Catholic Welfare Conference in describing the Pope's titles, origin of the papacy, succession of Popes, powers and duties of the Pope and the distinction between the Holy See and the Vatican says that there is "strong evidence that at least three of the early Popes were Negroes. They are Saints Victor I (189-199), Melchiades (311-314), and Gelasius I (492-496), all of African birth."

CANCER EXPERT

ON September 29, Dr. Leroy R. Weekes, a prominent Negro doctor in Los Angeles, California, was awarded the Education Plaque of Honor by the Los Angeles American Cancer Society, county branch, for his outstanding work in the educational phase of the American Cancer Society's program.

Out of twelve districts in Los Angeles county, Dr. Weekes was chosen as the most honored. He has been the chairman of all doctor speakers in District 11, the district in which he resides. And District 11 covers 80 square miles of south and southwest Los Angeles. His television speeches have brought tremendous responses too.

Dr. Weekes has worked untiringly with other doctors in this district with professional education regarding the latest cancer research and helping

them learn more about the pre-uterine cancer test which the ACS is going to be presenting to the lay public very shortly. He has wanted the doctors to be ready for the onslaught of the thousands of women who will be descending upon their doctors asking for this kind of examination.

Dr. Weekes is also a person of influence on the board of directors of the Los Angeles county branch of the American Cancer Society—which is the directing body of the policies governing the work of the 12 districts and the county itself. And he is active on the cytology committee of this board.

INTEGRATION A LA ANGLAISE

MR. Kenneth Little, reader in social anthropology at Edinburgh University writes in the *New Statesman* (London, England, September 20, 1958) on some of the lessons to be learned from the recent race riots in London. He explains:

The difficulty about racial problems is that they are seldom perceived as an ordinary social process. That is why the recent riots have provided a valuable lesson. They have shown that the attacks made upon colored people should not be seen as racial hostility alone, but as the symptom of much deeper social tensions. These tensions exist because of rapid change and unevenness in our society's development. Although living standards have generally improved, sections of the population still lack amenities. In particular, there is resentment over housing, and the first sign of unemployment also brings the fear that hard-won symbols of material prosperity will be lost. The position of younger working-class people whose ambitions have been especially stirred is also incompatible. Our industrial system pays this group a much higher wage than their fathers would have dreamed of, but our social system is not yet ready to receive them.

In combination, these frustrations amount to a potentially destructive force—a 'free-floating aggression', capable of being turned upon a permitted object. The implications for constructive action, however, are equally evident. They suggest that our approach to the racial problem should involve a much wider framework than the immediate relations of white and black.

It is for this reason that the whole program of colored integration may require reconsideration. It has fallen largely to local government bodies and voluntary societies to cope with the practical side of the problem. Much of their effort has necessarily been impromptu, but a large amount of help is being given in addition to the work of the Ministry of Labor and the West Indians' own social agency—the British Caribbean Welfare Service. For example, consultative committees, including representatives of firms employing colored workers, have been established and are an important form of liaison. Housing associations also exist in various towns, and these provide a means whereby migrants can purchase or occupy houses as tenants of the association. There are as well numerous welfare organizations which assist colored individuals with their personal and domestic problems. Special welfare officers have also been appointed in some cases; and the churches have generally given the matter extra attention.

With all this good-will and activity the only question is whether the whole affair is becoming a special problem, conceived of in the same guilty way as our society regards delinquency. Admittedly, West Indians are crowded in dilapidated houses, inhabit districts whose amenities are inferior, are industrially under-skilled, and are relatively

unadapted to urban living. These, however, are conditions which they share, to some extent, with the white inhabitants of the same area upon whose good temper, in the last analysis, local harmony depends.

In other words, there is a good case for better services, for more welfare officers, for additional opportunities of education and recreation, for rehousing; but it would be wrong to over-emphasize its colored significance. Churches, welfare organizations, social centres, schemes for training—these all have their part; but not in separate terms. What is more important is that the general life of the community should be invigorated; that new interests should be stimulated in its youth; that fresh efforts should be made over housing; that all who are poorly educated should be encouraged to improve their training. If West Indians prefer to form their own associations, that is their affair. Care should be taken, however, over inter-racial organizations as such, unless they arise spontaneously or serve the real needs of both parties. When, as in the Birmingham Trades Council, there is apparently a mutual desire to talk over common problems, the *raison d'être* is obvious. Similarly, if white and colored have a common interest in topics international, the natural step is to form an inter-racial club. There is no need, however, for either white or colored to join a society simply because some well-intentioned patron thinks that this is the way to promote racial amity.

The latter point raises the main obstacle to colored integration. This is not due solely to the belief that West Indians are more rowdy, play calypsos night and day, or have different methods of cooking. It consists in the fact that the British social system is based largely upon differences in class and that 'color' has an inferior social connotation. Thus, in a recent investigation, only about 15 per cent of London landladies would accept a Negro student, and the reason could be traced, quite often, to fear of losing prestige. Judging by the figures, this fear of social declension is as great in Bloomsbury as in less intellectual circles, and sometimes 'color tax' is exacted in compensation. This is the extra amount that a colored lodger must pay in order to compete on level terms for accommodation. . . .

These social factors have an implication for events like Notting Hill. The district into which colored migrants move is not necessarily inexpensive, but it is often undergoing resettlement and is consequently less resistant to strangers and to groups which are unorthodox. Absence of an organized public opinion, however, works both ways. It implies less restraint of disorderliness and that rows can be started without attracting much attention. It follows, therefore, that although the colored group may initially be tolerated, their position is correspondingly more precarious should the wind blow against them. In that event, they can be singled out for attack before the police, for example, learn what is brewing. Nor, assuming that the rest of the neighborhood is persuaded to gang-up, need the campaign be organized within the local area. In Notting Hill, apparently, the assault was largely delivered from outside. The advantage of this from the point of view of troubled consciences is that the whole affray can be conventiently blamed upon the teddy boys.

The latter point suggests that future policy should deliberately 'scatter' colored settlement. According, however, to a recent opinion poll many residents would move away were colored families to live next door. This means that there is a vicious circle unless something can be done to alter attitudes. . . .

ROBERT HUNTER, *an M. A. in French from Middlebury College, Connecticut.*

HOUSING PROBLEM

DISCRIMINATION in housing continues to be one of the major barriers to full Negro equality in American life. And the North is equally guilty with the South in opposing open occupancy in dwellings.

The New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing has this to say about New York State:

In New York State, housing discrimination has imposed a ghetto pattern on most of our cities and their suburbs. The trend has been toward more and more segregation. Discrimination in housing threatens to undo many of the very real gains achieved in recent years under New York's broad code of anti-discrimination legislation, a code that has served as a model for the entire nation. Indeed, every advance that has been made has brought closer the realization that no really far-reaching gains can be achieved as long as bias controls the residential patterns of our communities.

Segregated housing means segregated schools, no matter what the Supreme Court may rule. A fair employment law is nullified when minority group workers are unable to find homes near their work. Equal accommodations laws have little meaning in restaurants, theaters and playgrounds that serve a ghettoized community.

Discrimination in housing aggravates intergroup tension, increasing the danger that it will erupt into violence. Once a community has been sold to its residents on the assurance that it is for 'whites only' or 'Christians only,' bitter, die-hard resistance is likely to be offered to any minority-group family seeking to escape from the twin pressures of the housing shortage and restrictive real estate practices. When violence greeted the first Negro family to move into Levittown, Pa., last August, citizens on both sides of the controversy recognized that Levitt's restrictive policy had created the climate for the outburst. . . .

* * *

In Chicago the Chicago Urban League points out *(Urban Renewal and the Negro in Chicago: A Report)* that between 1940 and 1950 the total population of Chicago increased 6.6 per cent and the number of dwelling units 14.5 per cent; yet, while the white population actually decreased 0.1 per cent, whites occupied more dwellings in 1950 than they did in 1940. On the other hand, the nonwhite population increased 80.5 per cent while there was an increase of only 72.3 per cent in the dwellings that were occupied by Negroes.

INTEGRA

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your local branch
or the

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20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

I wish to become a Life Member of the NAACP.

☐ I enclose check for $..... as first payment toward a Life Membership.

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lan make the difference!

JOIN NAACP AS A LIFE MEMBER NOW

We are engaged in a battle to the finish against the bigoted foes of integration. The success or failure of our cause hangs in the balance. Today, as never before, we urgently need the support of all Americans . . . and the most effective way to demonstrate that support is through Life Membership in NAACP. Join today!

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Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

FBI PROBES MINISTERS' ARREST

THE Federal Bureau of Investigation has assigned agents to look into the unprovoked arrest and detention in Birmingham, Alabama, of three Montgomery clergymen. The three Baptist ministers—Rev. Solomon S. Seay, executive secretary Montgomery Improvement Association, and the Reverends H. H. Hubbard and A. W. Wilson—were arrested on October 27 in the home of Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, who had been previously arrested for refusal to move from a seat on a bus on orders of the driver.

Arrested with Mr. Shuttlesworth were the Reverends S. J. Phifer and A. B. Jackson and 11 other Birmingham Negro citizens, including four women, who joined in challenging a local ordinance delegating to bus drivers the power to assign seats on a jim-crow basis.

Announcement of the FBI probe followed receipt of a telegram from NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins urging the Department of Justice "to make a prompt and thorough investigation" of the case.

In a telegram, dated October 28, to United States Attorney General William P. Rogers, Mr. Wilkins called the arrests "a shocking abuse of police power and a flagrant violation of the ministers' constitutional rights." He cited press statements attributed to the "notorious Police Commissioner Eugene ("Bull") Connor . . . whose record of Negro persecution is well known."

These statements, the NAACP leader told the Attorney General, "clearly reveal" Connor's "intention to create an explosive situation. This will further discredit his state and the country in the eyes of the entire world at a time when America can ill afford another shameful denial of human rights by officials of the State of Alabama."

Mr. Wilkins called upon the Justice Department "to take appropriate steps to protect the civil rights of citizens in Alabama." The matter, he said, "is urgent since Conner's threat plainly signals a reign of terror against Negro citizens."

In response to Mr. Wilkins' telegram, W. Wilson White, assistant Attorney General in charge of the Department's civil rights division, gave assurance that "if report of preliminary investigation in progress establishes basis for federal action, all appropriate steps will be taken by the Department."

The Montgomery clergymen were held on vagrancy charges for nearly

five hours by the Birmingham police. They were released after being lectured by the police and warned against "agitating" in Birmingham.

Meanwhile Mr. Shuttlesworth was given a 90-day jail sentence and fined $100 by Recorder's Court Judge William C. Conway. Mr. Phifer was sentenced to 60 days and fined $100. Both were released in $300 bond pending appeal of their cases. The others in their group were given 180-day suspended sentences and warned that they would be locked up again if they violated the city ordinance permitting bus drivers to assign seats.

"RIGHT TO WORK LAWS"

IN compliance with a resolution adopted at the annual convention of the Association, local NAACP units in Ohio and California conducted vigorous campaigns against the "right-to-work" propositions up for a vote in those states on election day, November 4. The important test on this issue was in the industrial states of California and Ohio, and the "right to work" proposition lost in both these states.

Thousands of copies of the Association's pamphlet, *"Right to Work" Laws and the Negro Worker,* were distributed in both states. Also widely distributed was a statement by executive secretary Roy Wilkins asserting that "the very people who have blocked passage of a fair employment practices act in Congress are the people who are backing the deceitful 'right to work.' "

Herbert Hill, the Association's labor secretary, made a tour of the major

FREEDOM FUND DINNER *of the Huntington, West Virginia, branch at which Chief Bison Andrew McDade (3rd. from L) of the Loyal Order of Bisons presents a check as subscribing NAACP life member to Jackie Robinson in presence of (from L) C. M. Gray, vice-president; H. C. Pierce, treasurer; McDade and Jackie Robinson; Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, branch president; and Attorney W. L. Brown.*

industrial centers in Ohio, including Toledo, Canton, and Columbus speaking before NAACP branches, churches and trade unions urging a vote against the "right to work" proposal. "These laws," he told his audiences, "not only endanger the organized labor movement but have a detrimental effect on the rights of colored wage earners and the economic well-being of the entire Negro community."

In California, Franklin H. Williams, West Coast regional secretary-counsel, conducted an extensive state-wide campaign in opposition to the proposal. He spoke in many of the state's industrial centers setting forth the NAACP opposition to the proposal before numerous religious, civic, labor and fraternal organizations as well as before NAACP branch meetings.

YOUTH MARCH FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

APPROXIMATELY 1,500 NAACP youth and college members attended and participated in the Youth March for Integrated Schools, according to Herbert L. Wright, the Association's youth secretary.

The march, which was held on October 25, was led by A. Philip Randolph, Jackie Robinson, Harry Belafonte and other nationally prominent leaders. It attracted an estimated 10,000 youths from states along the Eastern Seaboard and the Midwest. The purpose of the march was to demonstrate the unity of American youth, both Negro and white, in support of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, banning segregation in public education.

The Association's youth leaders played a prominent role in the program. Fred Moore of the Howard University chapter; Minnijean Brown, Little Rock youth council; Paula Martin, junior life member, Norfolk, Va., youth council; and Offie Wortham, Peekskill, N. Y., youth council, served on the youth delegation which sought unsuccessfully to see President Eisenhower. Gloster B. Current, director of branches, addressed the rally on behalf of the Association and was enthusiastically cheered by the youth delegates.

The NAACP participants came from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Richmond, Hampton, and the District of Columbia.

ELECTION AND CIVIL RIGHTS

THE results of the elections, viewed as a whole, are encouraging to the advocates of civil rights and "may enhance the possibility of securing an effective anti-filibuster rule in the Senate at the opening of the 86th Congress," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said in a post-election statement.

The NAACP leader also indicated that "the chances of rejecting proposals to curb the Supreme Court may have been improved" as a result of the election inasmuch as some of the strongest advocates of such legislation will not be returning to Congress.

The text of Mr. Wilkins' statement follows:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is heartened

by the election results which it views, on the whole, as a triumph for liberalism and an affirmation of civil rights. There is regret for the loss of Governor Averell Harriman who has been in the forefront of the fight for civil rights in the councils of the national Democratic party. But the election of Nelson Rockefeller places in Albany a man who, in his own right as well as by family tradition, is commited to improve race relations and to the support of civil rights.

Senator-elect Kenneth B. Keating of New York is the author of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and has consistently played a leading part in the fight for such legislation in the House of Representatives even though there was only a handful of Negro voters among his constituents in his congressional district. Similarly, the election to the Senate of former Rep. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania adds another strong civil rights voice in the Senate.

Senators-elect Harrison Williams of New Jersey; Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota; Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut; and Jennings Randolph of West Virginia established reputations as liberals when they were in the House of Representatives. A number of new faces with advance commitment to civil rights will appear in both Houses of Congress.

The election may enhance the possibility of securing an effective anti-filibuster rule in the Senate at the opening of the 86th Congress. Likewise, the chances of rejecting proposals to curb the Supreme Court may have been much improved.

AMONG *the attendants at the Wichita, Kansas, career conference on September 6 were Herbert Wright (seated), Ronald Walters, president of the Wichita, Kansas, youth council; Mrs. Rosie Hughes, advisor; and Carol Parks, assistant treasurer.*

What the Branches Are Doing

Arkansas: Field secretary Clarence A. Laws met in September with Negro parents, students, and community leaders to correct the deteriorating school situation in Van Buren. As a result of his visit the Negro students returned to school on September 22. When Mr. Laws arrived in Van Buren, he found fear among the parents and students. No parent had gotten in touch with any school or public official, nor had they even conferred among themselves.

California: More than 12,000 residents of northern California attended the NAACP freedom rally in the Oakland Arena on October 19. The meeting honored two young Negro Americans: Rafer Johnson, world's decathlon champion, and Ernest Green of Little Rock, the only Negro graduate of Central High, Little Rock, Arkansas. Green is now a freshman at Michigan State University.

Florida: Mrs. L. C. Bates, leader of the school integration struggle in Little Rock and president of the Arkansas state conference of NAACP branches, will be the principal speaker at a meeting closing the 1958 membership campaign of the TAMPA branch here on November 16.

Illinois: The human relations committee of the CHICAGO branch has asked the local board of education for integration in the Chicago public schools.

Nine new members have been named to the board of the Chicago branch: Attorney Jesse Mann, Rev. Richard Keller, John F. Morning, George S. Harris, Mattie Moore, Attorney William R. Ming, Attorney Gloria Wilson, Attorney William Cousins, Jr., and Rev. E. R. Williams.

The ILLINOIS CONFERENCE of NAACP branches has launched a full-scale drive aimed at eliminating segregation in the public schools of Illinois.

Dr. L. H. Holmes, Joliet dentist, was re-elected president of the Illinois conference at the annual convention.

Indiana: The eight-column headline in the March 7 issue of the *Indianapolis Recorder,* "NAACP Walk Wins at Galyan's" told in brief the most significant mass action ever attempted by the Indianapolis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The head-

line heralded the successful conclusion of thirteen days of picketing two chain food stores whose employment practices either excluded Negroes or placed them in menial jobs despite their large Negro patronage.

The picketing came as a last resort after other methods employed over a two-year span had proven ineffective. The stores affected were the Standard Grocery Company, owned by the National Tea Company, and Galyan's Supermarkets, a locally owned food chain.

The victory was all the more remarkable because it had been won in Indianapolis, which has been called the northern bastion of southern reaction. It was Indianapolis which served as the Northern headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan revival in the twenties, which started a program of school segregation in 1927. One of the first residential segregation ordinances to be passed in the United States was passed by the Indianapolis City Council in 1924 designed to hamper the rapidly expanding Negro ghetto.

Although this residential law was thrown out by the courts, the city did not mend its southern ways. The schools of the city remained rigidly segregated from 1927 until the NAACP-sponsored Indiana school desegregation bill became law in 1949. Restaurants, hotels and theaters in downtown Indianapolis even refused Negro patronage until the late forties.

The actions setting aside the residential segregation law, desegregating the schools of the city and opening the places of accommodation to Negroes in accordance with the Indiana Civil Rights Statute, passed in 1785, were all accomplished by the local branch.

Louisiana: Annual convention of the LOUISIANA state conference was held October 11-12, in New Orleans.

SOME *of the participants in the youth career conference held in Wichita, Kansas, on September 6: Ronald Walters, Carol Kay Parks, Carol Jean Wells, Chester Lewis, Herbert Wright, NAACP youth secretary, and Dr. C. A. Roquemore.*

Massachusetts: Executive secretary Roy Wilkins hailed the personal achievements of valiant 80-year-old officer and member of the BOSTON branch, Louis E. Pasco, Sr.

Mr. Wilkins wrote Mr. Pasco, as follows:

"It is both a pleasure and an honor to take this means of informing you of an action by our National Board of Directors at its meeting September 8 last.

"On a motion by Mr. Kivie Kaplan, the Board unanimously voted you an honorary Life Membership in the NAACP in token of its esteem and gratitude for your part in the Kathrine Jones bequest."

Cited as significant, this was but one of many valuable contacts made for the Association by Baltimore-born Louis E. Pasco, Sr., father of five children, who was married to the late Bertha Mason Pasco for 55 years. His daughter Kathryn is the wife of recently-appointed Criminal Bureau of Investigation Deputy Superintendent Francis G. Wilson.

When Mr. Pasco was Boston branch secretary from 1940-1944 he interested Katherine Jones in the work of the NAACP after she remarked: "I want to do something for the Colored people." A man of great vision and diplomacy, and a born orator, he spoke with Miss Jones several times, but at no time was there any sales talk.

A clerk in the National Shawmut Bank until 1949, where he started in 1898 as a messenger, an astute student who easily passed the examination in American constitutional history at Harvard's Lowell Institute in 1909, he studied further at Suffolk Law School, where as valedictorian of his class in 1914 he received the L.L. B. degree. Later, he became president of the Equal Rights League.

Miss Jones was impressed with the facts as they were made known to her, and she knew what she wanted to do. When her will was opened at Dedham Court House in Massachusetts, there was a $50,000 bequest for the NAACP.

As senior warden emeritus of his church—St. Bartholomew's in Cambridge, Mass., and a member of the Men's Division, Church Service League of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts for the past 20 years, his spiritual guidance and influence in matters of human and civil rights have had such impact that his acts have been eternally recorded in several places; one, on the bronze plaque of Life Members in the New York headquarters of the NAACP, two, as an honorary Life Member of the Shawmut Bank Club, and three, in the permanent records of the Boston branch NAACP of which the Hon. Herbert E. Tucker, Jr. is president, as Honorary Vice-President.

Michigan: Following agreement by Mayor George M. Algoe to support enactment of an ordinance creating a municipal human relations commission, an NAACP picket line was withdrawn from City Hall.

The FLINT branch, under leadership of C. Frederick Robinson, placed a picket line in front of the hall on September 18 in protest against a closed City Commission hearing of charges of police brutality involving the arrest

on September 6 of Dorothy Avant. The picketing was continued until October 25 following exoneration of Miss Avant, a public apology by the police and agreement by the Mayor to work for the establishment of a human relations commission.

Nevada: The RENO-SPARKS branch held its twelfth annual banquet in the Riverside Hotel, Reno, with Attorney Terry Francois of the California FEPC as principal speaker.

New Jersey: The October meeting of the ELIZABETH branch was a "meet your candidate meeting" at which congressional candidates were the principal speakers. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Democratic candidate for the House; Republican candidate for the City Council, first ward, Mitchell Dentley; and proxies Jack Dunn and Bertram Bland for Republican senatorial candidate Robert Kean; and proxy Leonard Simmons for House candidate Mrs. Florence Dwyer.

Calvin Banks, NAACP field secretary, was a special guest and made a plea for individual contributions to the NAACP freedom fund.

Mrs. Charles Garland, president of the METUCHEN branch, was honored at a testimonial dinner here sponsored by her friends and associates in this section of New Jersey.

The dinner, held in the Roger Smith Hotel on October 19, was attended by 150 guests, a representative cross section of the community. Mrs. Garland, who has lived in Metuchen for 18 years, is retiring as president of the branch and returning to New York after the death of her husband earlier this year. She has been active not only in the NAACP but also in many other fraternal, civic and religious organizations.

The principal address was delivered by Henry Lee Moon, NAACP director of publicity.

New York: Gloster Current, director of branches, presented the WILLIAMSBURG branch, formerly the north Bronx unit, with its charter on Septemebr 24. Eight personalities spoke at a dinner celebrating the occasion: Judge Hubert Delany, chairman of the NAACP committee on branches, who installed the officers; Mrs. Margurite Belafonte, co-chairman of NAACP freedom fund drive, who served as mistress of ceremonies; Magistrate Walter Gladwin, Bronx Congressman Paul A. Fino, Attorney James W. Johnson, Hon. Neal Bottiglieri, Anna Hedgeman, and Gloster Current.

Eugene T. Reed, first vice-president of the NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE, announces that the fiftieth-birthday banquet of the conference will be held on February 12, 1959, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

Under sponsorship of a committee of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was honorary chairman, "Melody Fair," a night of musical entertainment for the benefit of the POUGHKEEPSIE branch was held in the Poughkeepsie High School on Saturday, November 1.

FOUNTAIN BAPTIST CHURCH, *Summit, New Jersey, presents a $100.00 check to James Humes, treasurer of the Tri-City, New Jersey, branch as payment on its NAACP life membership. Mrs. Herbert Chapman, chairman of the board of trustees of the church, is presenting the check in presence of Rev. Dr. Leon Riddick, president of the Tri-City branch.*

Jackie Robinson was master of ceremonies at the affair which consisted of a program of classical, jazz, and rock and roll music.

Serving on the sponsoring committee were some of the outstanding citizens of Dutchess county, including Mrs. Jessie Shohan, chairman; Mrs. Susan Aldrich, Dr. Algernon Black, Sarah Gibson Blanding, Gais C. Bolin, Jr., Rabbi Morris Hecht, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Noble McCracken, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Michael O'Shea, Mrs. J. E. Spingarn, Rev. Thomas S. Jenkins, William Sorenson, Dr. Arthur L. Swift and Clayton H. Thompson.

Ohio: Members of the Jane Hunter Club of CANTON voted unanimously at their October meeting to take out a $500.00 life membership in the NAACP. This is the first life membership to be taken out in the City of Canton.

Mrs. Theodore Farris, president, in announcing the decision of the group, stated that as "a civic club interested in the affairs of our group and community, we can do no less than support wholeheartedly the NAACP, for this organization is vital not only to a minority, but to all who believe in human rights, the dignity of man and the moral issues of our time." The Jane Hunter Club membership is a part of the membership campaign of the Canton branch.

Rhode Island: The PROVIDENCE branch celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary at a banquet on Sunday, October 19 at 2:00 P.M. NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins was the guest speaker. Others on the program were Rev. Father Anthony I. Robinson, invocation; Lewis B. Jackson, introducer of master of ceremonies; Elizabeth Andrade, violin solo, accompanied by Mrs. Shirley Washington; Mrs. Ruth M. Batson, president New England regional regional, greetings; His Excellency Governor Dennis J. Roberts, greetings from the State; Rev. J. Henry MacDuff, Graniteville Baptist church, trumpet solo, accompanied by Beatrice Coleman; William M. Newsom, who introduced Mr. Wilkins; and Rev. V. Loma St. Clair, Winter Street AME-Zion Church, benediction.

The Providence branch was formed about 1913 and was granted a charter in November of that year. Dr. Julius J. Robinson was its first president. Other officers of the charter organization included, Rev. C. C. Alleyne and F. A. Carter, vice-presidents, Miss Roberta J. Dunbar, secretary, Rev. Zachariah Harrison, treasurer. The Executive Committee comprised John C. Minkins, James E. Dixon, William P. H. Freeman, Attorney William A. Heathman, Dr. A. L. Jackson and Robert L. Smith. The Beneficent Congregational Church on Weybosset, known as Round Top Church, was the scene of the first mass meeting. Joel Spingarn, national vice-president, was the principal speaker.

Prominent white citizens were attracted to the organization from the first and lent it their enthusiastic support. Among them was a former governor, D. Russell Brown, a former mayor, Patrick J. McCarthy, and a state senator, Edwin C. Pierce. These three gentlemen acted as an advisory board to the newborn organization. A series of successful mass meetings pointing up current issues were held at the Old Providence Opera House, Strand Theatre, and the Trinity Auditorium.

The First Baptist Church in America on North Main Street was the scene of the presentation of the Spingarn award to Stanley Braithwaite, anthologist with the Boston Transcript; Morefield Story, national president, was the speaker.

A farewell meeting for Negro officers of World War I was held at Pond Street Church with Morefield Story, national president, as the speaker.

William P. H. Freeman, realtor, John C. Minkins and William A. Heathman are the only living members of the original group that formed the organization.

The Providence branch in its 45 years has made many contributions to

THESE *are some of the membership captains of the Tri-City, New Jersey, branch of the NAACP. From L (front row) they are Alice Ford, Mrs. Raymond Smith, Mrs. Richard Childs, Mrs. Spurgeon, Gloria Lockhart; (2nd row) Thomas Brown, Robert Starks, James Humes, Dr. Leon Riddick, Dr. J. E. Watts, and Rev. Elmer Williams.*

the past accomplishments of the national organization. They have fought for the F.E.P.C. and the right to exercise the franchise of the ballot and the abolition of segregation in the armed forces. The fight still continues for the elimination of ghettos, for the right of every citizen to live in a home of his choice in accordance with his means, for equal recognition in recreation, public accommodation, interstate travel, etc., and for equal treatment in the courts, regardless of race, creed or color.

It has been the good fortune of the Providence branch to have fine leadership, loyal members, and valuable friends throughout these 45 years. Such leadership and loyalty has caused the branch to grow.

Past branch presidents are as follows: Dr. Julius Robinson, deceased;

William P. H. Freeman, Attorney Joseph G. LeCount, John F. Lopez, Rev. James W. Watson, Walter Gladding, Rev. Andrew Spaulding, deceased.

Texas: The DALLAS branch held a successful prayer for freedom meeting on September 17.

Virginia: Twenty-third annual convention of the VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE was held in Hampton October 10-12. Features of the convention were workshops, a mass meeting, and social activities. There were workshops on the church and everyday living, political action, and publicity. Among the distinguished conference speakers were Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, past-president National Council of Negro Women; Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president Hampton Institute; Jackie Robinson and Thurgood Marshall. A "Queen's Pageant" was held in Ogden Hall, Hampton Institute, on October 11, and a Freedom Rally in the same auditorium on Sunday, October 12. The twelfth annual session of the state conference of youth councils and college chapters was held simultaneously.

HIGHLIGHT *of September meeting of New Jersey state NAACP conference in Trenton was the appearance of New Jersey candidates for United States Senate: Madaline Williams (New Jersey assemblywoman, not a candidate), Harrison Williams (D), Samuel Williams (conference president), Clifford B. Case (U. S. Senator), and Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins, vice-president New Jersey state conference.*

College and School News

Robert M. Friedberg, assistant to the director of the Columbia University News Office, has been appointed director of information at the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH. Mr. Friedberg succeeds Mrs. Agnes de Lima, who has held the post since 1939.

■

In its tenth year, the NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS brought the total number of students it has helped to enroll in interracial colleges to almost 5,400. The value of scholarships secured or awarded during these years was brought to just short of $1,900,000 through awards to this year's students totalling $325,775.

■

Eighteen states and two foreign countries are represented in the study body at TALLADEGA COLLEGE. Alabama ranks first, with George and Florida in second and third place.

■

HAMPTON INSTITUTE students elected Barbara Johnson, a 20-year-old senior from Greenville, South Carolina, to reign as their queen during homecoming activities the week of November 8.

■

Charlie Ruth Jewett, a June graduate of TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, has enrolled as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow at the University of California at Berkeley to do graduate work in English.

■

Dr. Georg Iggers, associate professor of history at DILLARD UNIVERSITY, has produced the first English translation of the Exposition of the Doctrine of Saint-Simon, a series

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of lectures delivered in Paris in 1828-29 by a group of intellectual disciples of Comte Henri de Saint-Simon. This work is credited with having shaped much of European social thought during the last century.

■

Dr. William Lloyd Imes, one of America's distinguished clergymen, is serving as visiting dean of the Lawless Memorial Chapel at Dillard while university chaplain Dr. Samuel L. Gandy is on leave for post-doctoral study at the University of Chicago.

■

Homecoming week-end at JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY featured a football game, alumni dance, buffet lunch, coronation of Anne Austin as "Miss Johnson C. Smith," annual parade, and a homecoming worship service. These activities began on October 31 and went through November 2.

Johnson C. Smith was awarded a certificate of appreciation by the Mecklenburg County chapter of the American National Red on September 17 for outstanding cooperation with the blood program.

■

Debria Brown, a 1958 graduate of XAVIER UNIVERSITY, made her professional debut as Carmen with the New York City Center Opera Company on October 25.

■

Helen Kerr, a SPELMAN COLLEGE senior and former president of the Spelman YWCA, was elected chairman of the Council of the Southern Region of the Student YWCA at the recent Southern Regional Conference

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of the YM-YWCA held in Blue Ridge, North Carolina.

Spelman students who were on the honor roll for the second semester of 1957-58 were honored at a dinner on October 15.

■

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY (Waltham, Massachusetts) is offering a new program in "Civil Liberties and Civil Rights. The university hopes this program will be able to accomplish, for those in the field of civil liberties and civil rights, what the Nieman Fellowships at Harvard have done for America's press. The Florina Lasker Fellows in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights were established by Mrs. Etta Rosensohn and Loula Lasker of New York from the estate of their sister, Florina Lasker.

■

The VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION now issues an informative brochure, edited by D. J. Rupert Picott, titled *VTA Report*.

Warren E. Miller, associate professor of political at the UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, believes study of carefully executed surveys can contribute to improved understanding of America's political system. Professor Miller directing The University of Michigan's Survey Research Center study of the 1958 political campaign, which he hopes to complete by early 1959.

■

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE has been awarded $55,000 in March of Dimes grants for the double purpose of training additional Negro doctors and nurses and improving Negro patient care.

Dwight L. Foster, M.D., '56, Ph.D., has been awarded a fellowship for postgraduate work in anaestheosiology in the United Kingdom. Although he will spend the major part of the time at the University of Liverpool, he expects to spend short periods at Cardiff, Edinburgh, London, and at the Nuffield department of anaesthetics at the University of Oxford.

■

A second book, *Dog Ghosts*, by J. Mason Brewer, author of *The Word on the Brazos*, has been published by the University of Texas Press. Dr. Brewer is chairman of the division of English language and literature at Huston-Tillotson College in Austin, Texas.

■

Dr. A. G. Macklin, director of the division of basic education at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, died at his home in West Chesterfield Heights.

Colonial Heights, Virginia, on October 2. A native of Roanoke, Virginia, Dr. Macklin was educated at Virginia Union University, the University of Michigan, and Ohio State University, from which he received his Ph.D. degree. He joined the staff of VSC in 1939 after serving as principal of the Addison High School in Roanoke.

■

Ground was broken in September for a new million dollar auditorium at MORGAN STATE COLLEGE with Maryland Governor Theodore R. McKeldin turning the first shovelful of dirt.

In remarks preceding the groundbreaking, Governor McKeldin called nuclear education important, but he warned against "excessive expansion" in the production of machinery at the expense of the arts.

■

Henry T. Heald, president of the Ford Foundation, delivered the address marking the 125th anniversary convocation of OBERLIN COLLEGE on October 17. During the course of his address he announced the opening of a Ford Foundation program in Africa.

■

Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of BOSTON UNIVERSITY'S Marsh Chapel, received the honorary D.D. degree at a week-end convocation, October 17-19, celebrating the 125th anniversary of Oberlin College and the City of Oberlin, Ohio.

School integration and problems in the South have not changed the feelings of the people of Ghana toward the United States. This fact was brought out on October 3 by the Hon. Daniel Chapman, ambassador of Ghana to the United States and permanent representative of his nation to the United Nations, in a keynote speech at BU.

Twenty students from seven states and six foreign countries are studying at BU this year on scholarships provided by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

■

Monoah Chirwa, a member of parliament of the Central African Federation, was initial speaker at the sixth Governor's Conference on World Affairs at KANSAS STATE COLLEGE October 24-25.

■

The first lecture in the DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE library cultural series was given on November 2 by Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, a member of the Hunter College, New York City, faculty. She spoke on "United States-West African Relationships."

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Elfreida Taylor of Charleston, South Carolina, was chosen BENEDICT COLLEGE's "Miss Homecoming" for 1958-59.

■

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, was keynote speaker at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY's twelfth annual conference of Field Work Supervisors on October 29. He spoke on "The Challenge to the Educator and Practitioner of Social Work in a changing world.

President Hollis F. Price of LeMoyne College gave the address at AU's observation of its ninety-first anniversary on October 16.

Dr. Howard Zinn, professor of history at Spelman, opened the fall book series of the School of Library Service on October 22 with a review of Alan Moorehead's *Russian Revolution*.

President Clement opened the arts and sciences forum on October 24 with a talk on "The Challenge of West Africa."

■

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY opened its seventy-fifth year with an enrollment of students from twenty states, Liberia, and Korea. The seminary began on October 9, 1883, with a faculty of three, but since that time has grown to its present eminence and graduated more than a thousand students.

Two Gammon students were recently given Methodist scholarships: Granville Hicks of Walhalla, South Carolina; and Joe L. Sparks of Clover, South Carolina. Both men received $500.00 grants.

The Brewster Memorial Award, the highest honor of the American Ornithologists' Union, has been awarded to Dr. Arlie W. Schorger for his work on the passenger pigeon. The union, an organization composed of scholars and laymen concerned with bird study, held its seventy-fifth anniversary meeting in October at THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Dr. Schorger, professor of natural history at the University of Wisconsin, is the author of *The Passenger Pigeon: Its Natural History and Extinction*, a book considered to be the most comprehensive work ever written about this extinct species.

■

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE president Dr. Benjamin E. Mays was elected president of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND at the UNCF's annual meeting in New York City on October 7. He succeeds Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder of the UNCF, who has served as president since the fund-raising agency was chartered in 1944.

■

President M. K. Curry, Jr., of BISHOP COLLEGE has announced receipt of a $500.00 gift from the Gulf Oil Corporation to the chemistry department of Bishop. The money will be used to purchase additional supplies and equipment for the chemistry department.

Bishop is participating in the national televised college credit course called "TV Continental Classroom: Physics for the Atomic Age," sponsored by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education over the NBC network.

Book Reviews

HUMAN RELATIONS

Education and Human Relations. **By Ashley Montagu. New York: Grove Press, Inc., 1958. 191 pp. $1.45 paper (Evergreen Original). $3.50 cloth.**

Can People Learn to Learn? How to Know Each Other. **By Brock Chisholm. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1958. VIX+143 pp. $3.00.**

Tender Warriors. **By Dorothy Sterling, with Donald Gross. Photographs by Myron Ehrenberg. New York: Hill and Wang, 1958. 96 pp. $2.50 cloth. $1.50 paper.**

Education and Human Relations is a monograph (Volume 18 in the "World Perspective" series, planned and edited by Ruth Nanda Anshen) composed of a number of articles Professor Montagu wrote at varying periods and they have been bound together in this collection by a central theme implying that "education must consist in the training in the theory and art of human relations," and all else to which man is educated must be secondary to this basic purpose. In the clear and concise language, for which this scholar is known, and in a lucid and simple style he gives forth his views on democracy, education, and race; the improvement of human relations through education; new frontiers in education, teaching, living and loving; art, culture, and the curriculum; our shifting conception of human nature; freedom of inquiry and shared experience; time-binding and the concept of culture; man and human nature; the direction of the education of women, and anthropology and world history. The little book is full of words of wisdom, striking viewpoints, and reminds us of old truths which hold rich potential for a disturbed present in which it seems the learning process of mankind has gotten out of kilter.

In trying to straighten out this confused state and put us back on an even keel, Brock Chisholm's compact volume in the world perspective series, *Can People Learn to Learn?* attempts to bring a thread of unity to human society through a comprehension of the obstacles that block human understanding. Using the Arab countries, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, South Africa, Latin America, Great Britain, America, and Russia, he points out some of the major problems gripping the people of these lands. He brings out things within themselves that

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— FRANK FREIDEL, *Harvard University*

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—MAXWELL GEISMAR, Author *American Moderns*

"These two writers brought their intelligently seeing eyes and sensitive hearts to the whole South."
—RALPH MCGILL, *N. Y. Times*

"A fascinating and a compelling book."
—MARK ETHRIDGE, JR., *Saturday Review*

"None of the recent books on the South can surpass [it] in scope, in readability or in the increase of understanding so vitally needed."
—WELDON JAMES, *Louisville Courier-Journal*

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make for anxiety, misunderstanding of other peoples, and raise barriers between nations. The author then turns to an implication of the random observations he has made about the people of these countries whose areas of experience are beyond our own culture, and he speaks plainly and simply about anxiety, aggression, population problems, natural resources, language, money, race, faith, knowledge, education, personal and institutional development, pathological reactions, freedom of thought, and training for world citizenship. As a piece of literature pointed towards the generality of man to help awaken him to an awareness of his fellow being and the commonalty of problems and prejudices, Dr. Chisholm has produced a competent little booklet that provides good grounds for serious thought about contemporary world problems, as well as those close to home and self so well illustrated in the following brief pictorial compendium.

Tender Warriors, in words and pictures that speak for themselves, is an attempt to get across to the man-in-the-street the story behind the news that made headlines when school desegregation finally got underway in some parts of the American South. While Dorothy Sterling and Donald Gross have spoken and let the people in various communities speak for themselves, Myron Ehrenberg has caught the feeling behind it all with his camera and this word-and-picture monograph reveals: The confusion, "Ain't things got terrible?" said one white woman when a local school got blasted. The hatred of the ignorant youth screaming at a lonely Negro child on first entering a school formerly barred to her, "Nigger, go home!" The sympathetic emotionalism of a white bystander, "Why don't you leave her alone? She's scared. She's only a little girl." The feeling of long overdue justice by a Negro: "After all we live here and I felt as if I was entitled to go." The searing psychological after-effects that cause some to remain "as nervous as can be." In story and pictures integration as it is moving ahead is depicted clearly, honestly, plainly in a way that enables almost anyone to see into the problem now causing America so much fundamental concern as it attempts to right a long condoned wrong. *Tender Warriors* and the works of Professor Montagu and Dr. Chisholm are the kind of little books that ought to be in the hands of every American—and others, too—who can read. For in these troublesome times they have a message of sanity and provide insights and words of wisdom that can do much to help us work through to the sensible conclusion, of live and let live, that human society has been seeking ever since man began to strive for an education to improve himself and the world in which he lives.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

***I Was a Savage.* By Prince Modupe. With a Foreword by Peter B. Hammond. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1958. 185 pp. $3.95.**

The "Savage" of this book is a highly civilized American-educated African originally from French Guinea. He has fascinating things to tell about circumcision and tribal puberty rites, how a boy proves his manhood by killing a wild beast, the arrival of the first white missionary in his village, and how he came to go to school and finally how he arrived in America. Prince Modupe's biographical details show something of the condition of his people during

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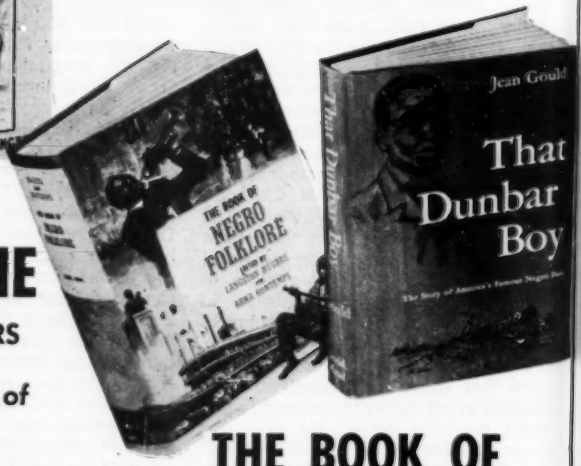

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his youth and his book will no doubt be read with a great deal of interest by those who want to know more about African life.

***Let No Man Write My Epitaph.* A novel by Willard Motley. New York: Random House, 1958. 467pp. $4.95.**

This novel is the story of an underdog, Nicky Romano II, who vegetates on Chicago's notorious South Side. Nicky is the illegitimate son of Nick Romano of Mr. Motley's *Knock on Any Door* (1947), to which this novel is a sequel. Mr. Motley's story is largely about the scabrous backside of Chicago life and the efforts of Nicky's friends to help him break the dope habit. Nicky is saved, but more through the efforts of an understanding policeman than by his indulgent companions. Mr. Motley takes hold of life with both hands; he describes the demoralizing consequences of Chicago bumland living. Despite its oft dismal naturalism, *Let No Man Write My Epitaph* is an interesting story.

HER LIFE WAS TENNIS

I *Always Wanted To Be Somebody.* By Althea Gibson. Edited by Ed Fitzgerald. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1958. 176pp. $3.50.

This title tells Miss Gibson's story as she related it to Ed Fitzgerald.

The streets of Harlem and the tennis courts of the world are the scenes of Althea Gibson's triumphs. In 1950, when she made her tennis debut at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, she was the first Negro ever to compete in the United States Lawn Tennis Association's national championships. Miss Gibson was not victorious that year, but in 1957 and 1958 she did win the American National Women's Singles title. Also in 1957 she achieved (and successfully defended in 1958) the coveted crown at Wimbledon, England.

Only one year old when her parents moved from South Carolina to Harlem's West 143rd Street in 1928, Althea Gibson knew the streets as her playground and played hookey frequently to join boys' softball games in Central Park or to play forward on a basketball team called "The Mysterious Five." Through the local P.A.L. she learned tennis, practicing on a handball court. On her first appearance on a public tennis court, her performance was so sensational the other players stopped to watch. Soon her whole life was tennis, and she quit school and went to work. Her jobs included counter girl in a Chock Full o'Nuts shop, chicken cleaner, mechanic; each job lasted only as long as it didn't interfere with her tennis.

She entered, and won, her first tournament when she had been playing for one year. By 1946, although she was at the top of Negro tennis, she was not getting anywhere. Two American Tennis Association officials recognized her great potential and made her their protegee. She finished high school and won a scholarship to Florida A. & M. in Tallahassee on the strength of her tennis ability.

In 1949, she entered the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association's Eastern Indoor Competition: her first move across the color line of big-time tennis. One year later came her bid to Forest Hills. Miss Gibson graduated from Florida A. & M. in 1953 and taught health and physical education at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri. For a while her tennis activity was negligible but in 1955 she joined a State Department good-will team to tour Southeast Asia. Everywhere they went, Miss Gibson was the star.

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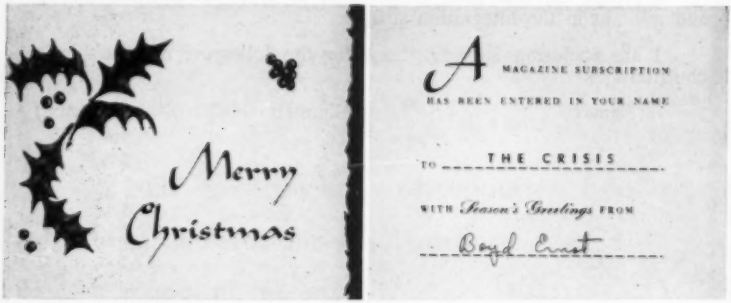

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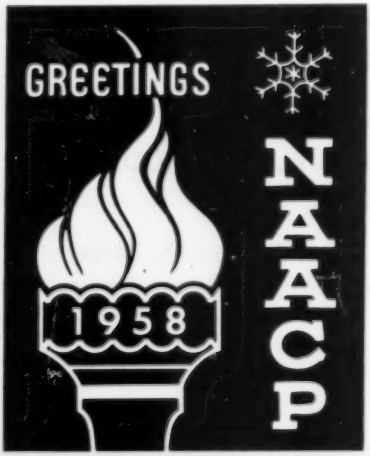

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